

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
 DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00
 DAILY, Per Year, \$36.00
 SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$4.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$48.00

Foreign Rates.
 DAILY, Per Month, \$4.00
 DAILY, Per Year, \$48.00
 SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$5.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$60.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.00
 THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$12.00
 THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Month, \$1.25
 THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Year, \$15.00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank A. Munsey. Vice President, John H. McLean. Secretary, R. H. Livingston. Treasurer, Wm. T. L. Brown. Editor, Walter P. Reuther. Managing Editor, J. H. McLean. Business Manager, J. H. McLean. Advertising Manager, J. H. McLean. Circulation Manager, J. H. McLean. Printing Manager, J. H. McLean. Distribution Manager, J. H. McLean. Post Office Address, 40-41 First street, New York. Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster, J. H. McLean.

Telephone, BREKMAN 2200.

First Aid to the Allies.

First aid to the allies in the great war must take the form of auxiliary Atlantic transportation of foodstuffs; that is to say, we must press every available cargo carrying ship into service as soon as she can be made ready. There is no time to be lost.

Great Britain now supplies nearly all the tonnage employed. The German submarines in the week ending April 25 sank forty British ships of more than 1,000 tons and fifteen ships of less tonnage. Unless the British mercantile marine can be reinforced strongly and rapidly the distress of the British and French people cannot be long postponed, and there will be grave danger of a final triumph in the war by Germany with her submarine weapon, on which her last hope depends.

The United States must raise armies to fight on the western front. It will require at least six months to organize, equip, train and dispatch the first expeditionary army, and probably at least two years to land the last contingent of, say, 2,000,000 men. But no large army will ever be transported overseas if the British people are reduced to starvation by the cutting off of their supplies from America.

It admits of no argument that first aid means cooperation with Great Britain to break through the submarine blockade with relieving cargo ships. That is imperative, and it is a race against time. The war upon the enemy with every type of warship and power boat will of course be waged ceaselessly, and to this campaign the United States must also contribute with all its resources. But without regard to this phase of cooperation, every available American merchant ship laden with food and war material, but chiefly with food, must put to sea and take its chances. That is the immediate and inexorable duty.

In addition to the interned German ships which have been taken over but must be repaired and refitted, and in addition to transatlantic vessels under our flag, every coastwise cargo carrier that can be spared from the domestic demand and every available vessel engaged in the trade of the great lakes should be drafted. It is possible to take into the Atlantic a considerable number of ships from the lakes, but they must be able to get through the Welland and LaSalle canals into the St. Lawrence, a condition that of course excludes the big freighters. It would probably be advisable, perhaps necessary, to transfer the cargoes to deep water ships at Montreal. In this lakes to sea traffic we should have the energetic assistance of the Canadians.

What our resources are in great lakes shipping it would be impossible to say offhand—a count would be necessary. It is largely a question of draft and of the number of vessels that could be released for war traffic. According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation in 1915, the gross tonnage of the great lakes was 2,818,000. The tonnage of Atlantic and Gulf coast shipping was 4,295,855. Here is a wealth of material to draw on. As the desirable vessels were taken over by the Government with allowance of a fair rate per ton, our shipyards would be hard at work turning out new construction to add to the American merchant fleet.

But it is one thing to plan this first aid to the Allies and another thing to carry it out vigorously without letting the grass grow under our feet. Not a day, not an hour, should be lost in speeding the execution. The need is urgent, the situation is critical. If the United States Government and the American ship owners rise to the occasion the war will be won and won decisively beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Peace in the Anthracite Region.

The anthracite coal operators and miners have agreed to maintain the output of coal to meet the requirements and needs of the Government as set forth by the Council of National Defense and also to provide for the necessities of the public. Their agreement is binding on employers and employees, and their pact means that certainly for the duration of the war there will be no interruption of the supply of hard coal on account of strikes or lockouts.

Coal is essential to the success of the industrial and military operations of the nation, and our enemies have not neglected the possibility of stirring up trouble between the owners

and the workers. The joint action of the operators and miners is the answer to alien conspirators and their agents who have endeavored to cripple us at home in order to minimize our contributions to our allies abroad. It serves notice that from now on disputes will be adjusted in peace without interruption of production. The integrity and safety of the nation has been put first.

This arrangement is one of a number concluded by the Council of National Defense that prove the potency of that board and confirm the wisdom of its creation. At least one step in preparedness was wisely taken before we confessed that Germany made war on us.

The High Cost of Being a Big City.

It was inevitable that the city budget should not escape the burden of high prices, for New York is a great buyer as well as a great employer. Therefore Mayor Mitchell's announcement that the increase in the cost of running the local government in 1918 will be \$10,000,000 is not surprising.

But that item is not all. Unless the State increases its own receipts by the passage of the Emerson or Mills bill, which would levy an income tax of 3 per cent. on the net incomes of corporations, the city will have to shoulder a huge part of the State's deficit—perhaps \$20,000,000. A total increase of \$30,000,000 in the city budget would put a greater load on real estate than it now deserves to bear. That is why the Mayor urges the members of the Legislature to pass the Mills bill.

The city tax rolls are grievous enough as they are without having added to them the direct tax of the State.

The Vote on Conscription To-night.

Votes will be taken on the conscription bill both in the Senate and the House this afternoon or late to-night. Unless careful observers at Washington are much deceived the measure will pass both chambers by comfortable majorities.

It used to be said that debates in Congress never changed a vote. It is apparent in this instance that the rule, however general in the past, no longer applies. The temper of Congress has changed very materially since the debate upon conscription began, though by debate we mean not alone the discussion in the Capitol but the very earnest and illuminating consideration of the subject in the columns of the nation's press.

Six months ago no one familiar with Congressional opinion would have believed that a bill for the creation of an enormous army by a draft without any preliminary experimentation with a call for volunteers could pass. But the country has been educated in that brief space of time. And the country in turn has educated Congress.

Events have had much to do with this change of convictions. The slow progress of volunteering for the services now inviting it has been a telling argument against the system. In twenty-four days the army, needing 183,808 men, could recruit but 32,108—and those were the days of the first enthusiasm over the declaration of war. People with any clarity of vision—even Representatives in Congress—have been forced to recognize that economic conditions are not conducive to volunteering. The man who has or can get work at double his ordinary wages is not likely to volunteer for his country's defence at \$13 a month.

What Congress has done is to awake to the truth that new conditions teach new lessons. It has been shown that present conditions of war, with Germany putting 10 per cent. and France 12 per cent. of her population into the field at the first call, do not permit the old, dilatory, haphazard methods of volunteering. It has been taught that the voluntary system exhausts the best and highest type of citizenry at the first stroke. It has been made to see that volunteering is unjust to the volunteer and uneconomic for the State.

We are confident that Congress has reached this conclusion and will loyally support the President to-night.

Repeat the Vicious and Crippling Literacy Test?

Beginning on Tuesday of next week, May 1, the United States Government will close the doors of this country to all immigrants over 16 who cannot read, except a few applicants for admission who fall within clearly defined and closely drawn categories.

A Congress more pliant to the demands of selfish agitators than responsive to the ideals and needs of the nation passed the literacy test over the President's veto in February, against the protests of every enlightened man in the country, and with full knowledge of alarming shortage then existing in the labor market.

Today the United States, at war and committed to the task of supplying our allies with food for their civilians and soldiers and with munitions for the guns that in Europe and Asia protect our homes in America, lacks men for its farms, for its railroads, for its mines, for its industries, for its private enterprises, for its public service, for its army and navy, for its government. It needs men, and it needs men who can read and write.

Never before has the United States needed workers as it does in the spring of 1917. Every trade and every calling seeks them, not merely for its own purposes, not for the sake of profit, not to accomplish selfish ends, but to save the United States from disaster, to protect democracy in every corner of the globe from destruction by Prussian absolutism, and in the presence of this supreme

necessity the nation must exert all of the resources of its civil establishment to drive from its portals men of good will, of industrious habits, of strong arms, of unquestioned courage, because they cannot read a few words set down in ink on paper.

They may be men of the best character. They may have struggled to reach the United States, animated by desire to repair the misfortunes which kept them from an education. They may have come hither that their children may enjoy the advantages of instruction they themselves lacked. They may bring deep muscled chests, rare skill at agriculture or trades; but if they must confess that they cannot interpret a few arbitrary symbols printed on a sheet of paper, they must be excluded from the ranks of toilers in a community that cries out for workers.

This is the fruit of selfish, mean and petty politics. This is the result of heeding the pleas of special interests and closing the ears to the opinions of statesmen and the eyes to the lesson of history. A country engaged in the most momentous struggle the world has seen is hamstringing by its legislators, and as it prepares to fight for its existence must expend a part of its energy in repelling from it the agents and assistants it most sorely needs.

Could Congress do a more useful, a more intelligent or a more necessary act than to repeal at once the vicious literacy test, which by its folly and wrongheadedness now disgraces the statute books?

The city tax rolls are grievous enough as they are without having added to them the direct tax of the State.

For Self and Uncle Sam.

The appeal to patriotism is primarily an appeal to all that is unselfish in a man or woman, but there is no appeal to American patriotism today which does not contain in it important elements of personal and selfish benefit.

As Americans we are besought to raise foodstuffs individually. The quantities may be little enough taken singly; in the aggregate they will be a notable contribution to the world's supply. To raise foodstuffs means a sacrifice of time and tiring labor, but though a man is growing vegetables for the general good, he is doing something immensely more important for himself. He is lessening his own cost of living for months, perhaps for a year. He is exercising vigorously and cultivating not only potatoes but good health.

Those who are likely to give military service immediately or in the not distant future, and who can find time to drill and study the science of war, are not making any sacrifice to speak of. They have better opportunities. They sleep better. They have a new interest in life, the kind of interest developed only by the exploration of a new field of knowledge.

Soon Uncle Sam will be asking investors to enlist for the war. War loan bonds? Lots of us have never owned a bond. But this is our chance and we know it. The denominations will be small and there will be chances to buy by a system of moderate instalments. Patriotism tells us that we ought to buy as much as we can swing. But our selfish selves tell us that every cent we lend to the Government is in fact money actually saved for the future.

Partnership with Uncle Sam means a chance to get ahead that can come in no other way. Americans are rather good at getting ahead.

Our Daily Bread.

When the new schedule of loaves and prices goes into effect on Monday bakers' bread will cost New York from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. more than it now does. That is the meaning of the announcement made by the master bakers.

Already the five cent loaf has disappeared from the suburbs. Now it is to vanish from the city. Flour, yeast, sugar, labor, fuel—all the expenses of baking have gone up, and the retail price has obeyed the economic laws.

Because there is no exact and legal standard loaf, the announcement made by the bakers is confusing. They devise a new sized loaf, to weigh twenty-four ounces when it comes from the oven, and offer it to the public at 15 cents. Hitherto the ten cent loaf has weighed as much. A ten cent loaf will still be baked, but it will weigh only sixteen ounces. Thus the purchasers of ten cent loaves will pay for a pound what they have been paying for a pound and a half. Their dime will be worth in bread only two-thirds of what it previously was.

The bakers have tried to prepare their customers for the rise in prices by a campaign of education. They have advertised the five cent loaf as expensive, wasteful and less satisfactory than the larger loaves. They have issued warnings of the higher cost of materials. They have done all they could to make the public ready to accept the new prices and weights.

The loaves will continue for a time to be made of white flour. This is extravagant. The millers, to produce flour attractive to the eye, eliminate from it a high proportion of nutritious matter, positively beneficial to health, which should be included in the finished product. There is no excuse for this except the unreasonable, unscientific public demand for white bread. Those portions of the wheat that are sifted out of the flour supply the elements most needed by the human body: the fibre building, strength sustaining, bone making, muscle renewing elements that only sophisticated and spoiled taste rejects.

Before the bakers announced the increase in bread prices the Federal Government got after the millers in an effort to have them reform their

practices. If the whole grain were used instead of only part of it, on the amount now ground, 18,000,000 more barrels of flour would be produced in a year than was now turned out; and it would be better flour, more healthful and more sustaining than the poor stuff we now have. Secretary Houston has made serious representations to the millers on this subject; the Council of National Defense may take it up. It should, for the waste of good food resulting from adherence to white flour, abominable at any time, is criminal to-day.

Americans generally have accepted white flour as the best. It is not. Its bleached hue means that good food Nature put in the wheat has been extracted by man. Moreover, corn meal mixed with whole wheat flour yields a delicious, nutritious bread, cheaper and better in every way than white bread.

The size and weight of the loaf should be regulated by law; all the nourishing elements of wheat should be conserved in the flour. If these sensible precautions were taken we should know exactly what justification the bakers have—and there is some justification—for the new loaves and new prices they have decreed.

Paris and Food Prices.

In this day of visiting commissions it might be well to send just a plain, intelligent man to Paris to discover how they have met the problem of extortion in food prices over there.

For they have met it. At the moment when the United States is being besought to send food to France to meet a threatened shortage the price of foodstuffs in Paris is far less than it is here. One million or more of the able bodied men of France have fallen since the war began. Four times as many are either in military service to-day, in the hospitals or unfit for work because of wounds. The waters round about swarm with German submarines striving to destroy every cargo of food bound for a French port. But despite the scarcity of labor and the activity of the Hoesches, France finds a way to feed her people and guard them from starvation. Scarcely they must submit to, but from robbery their Government protects them.

With bread at 15 cents a loaf and cheese at 25 cents a pound, those who live on a certain poetic ration must look for economy in kitchens.

Billy Mason of Illinois was the clown of the Senate for a single term. He is now clowning in the House, but his making faces at President Wilson does not seem to please his audience. He was hissed out of a hearing because of a scurrilous attack on the President. Incidentally the incident gave Colonel Roosevelt ample reason to pray for delivery from his fool friends.

Maps waiter carried caused his arrest—Newspaper headline.

Perhaps they laid out the line of indignation to be followed when a foe of the tipping system took a seat at the table presided over by this genius of the dining room.

Senator BORAH is to quit public life on the expiration of his term in 1919, and his decision is the cause of general regret. But if Gum Shoe Bill should get out—

The Government applauds those who pay their income taxes early. It is not so certain that it applauds those who do not pay their taxes at all.

The Wisconsin Senate has expelled from its membership FRANK RACINE, a Socialist from a Milwaukee district, who asserted in debate that the battle ship Maine was blown up from the inside "to create patriotism." Racine declared in his defence that he meant no disloyalty, and that his constituents would send him back to the Senate as soon as a special election could be held.

He may; but Racine who has been expelled for refusing to furnish reasons for expulsion from any body making even a pretence of patriotism.

Secretary RUMFELD showed a fine sense of the fitness of things when he selected a Friday as the day on which to inaugurate the new system of making fish more popular as an article of diet.

If JOSEPH cares to lay aside his Marshall's baton for a rod, then he, a famous fisherman, should be able to take a trout on a fly-fisher on his first day off in America.

That this country has been neglecting the cavalry type of horse is made evident by the small fields entered in the distance events at Haverly Park, where the racing season opens to-day.

Prison has not cured DAVE LAMAR'S impudence.

The Heroes Not Effaced.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If the United States army shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if it be by conscription, those gentlemen who, with pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, publicly offered their services as warriors to the Government will be given the chance to prove their offer was not mere bluff and self-advertisement.

New York, April 27.

The Khan of Khiva.

It is reported that the Khan of Khiva has established a republican form of government.

The reported today that the Khan of Khiva (Or maybe I've got the thing twisted—The Khan of the Khiva, perhaps, is the man)

Has changed the regime that subsisted since the earliest days from Meeharshah to Day.

If that's where the Khanate is located. He made a republic where always before there was a monarchy.

Whatever of royalty ran it. Whatever corrupted the national core. The Khiva is going to Khan it!

The Khan, or the Khiva, whichever it is, is running things right on the Oxus. He's employing a capital B to spell his name. And his method's no modern it works.

But it all goes to show that the world is on the whole, And it's curtains for kinglet that blocks us.

From the Lane Recorder.

Jason Williams took advantage of the open weather last week to paint his wooden shed a light blue with red doors.

THE ENLISTMENT SYSTEM.

Unfair to Our Young Men, It Should Give Way to Universal Training.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The young men entering the navy are trained as mechanics, electricians, marine engineers, etc., and upon leaving the service they are well qualified to do well in other than Government employ.

This is not true, however, of the army. I have several acquaintances who entered the regular army at eighteen, served their full term and were honorably discharged. Not one of them is trained for anything but army life.

The one thing that the army has learned nothing but their duties as soldiers. When their term of enlistment ended they were too old to learn trades, and at factory or clerical work they were inefficient, because their best years had been spent in the open. Indoor work seemed to sap their vitality. Their pride and their training for small wages by the side of much younger men while learning an occupation. What they had learned in the army was of no value to them in civil life. The chief evil here was the long term of enlistment.

From the foregoing can be drawn the best sort of argument for universal training, the system that calls for one or two years training of young men of eighteen. The discipline and outdoor life of one or two years military training between the ages of eighteen and twenty would improve the physique of our boys. A year or two at that time would not interfere with their choice of occupation, since the training period would come between the close of high school work and the beginning of college attendance, or between the ending of a high school instruction and the learning of a trade or profession.

Every young man is entitled to an opportunity to become fitted to earn at least a decent living. Under the present enlistment system a youth of eighteen entering the regular army sacrifices this opportunity. He is deterred from re-enlisting by the small pay of the army, and he is deterred from leaving the army by the fact that he is better compensated in some other occupation, and because he wants to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

It is proper that the other young men of the country should benefit by his sacrifice. He should be allowed to leave the army at the end of his term, and he should be allowed to return to his kin, or to marry on better than a soldier's pay.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

One Offers the Statue of Liberty, the Other That of Frederick the Great.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

It was the retreat from Moscow, probably, that taught France the lesson of the value of militarism, and saw her turn, practically finally, with the brief exception of the obsession of the Second Empire, to the pursuit of peace. Nothing could to-day illustrate the difference between her and Germany more completely, perhaps, than the gift which she has respectively chosen to present to the United States. Germany chose the figure of Frederick the Great, the very incarnation of her military genius. France chose the famous Statue of Liberty. The one stands before the doors of the War Department in Washington, the other at the entrance of New York harbor.

The one symbolizes the spirit of militarism, the other, in its majesty by day and with its torch by night, offers to every ship that enters the Hudson the welcome of the Pax Americana, the peace of the great republic of the West.

HANG THE PIRATES.

A Distinguished Seaman on Proper Post-Bellum Penalties.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In his excellent letter to THE SUN, Mr. Vandergift deals only with "post-bellum penalties" to be visited on those guilty of atrocities on the land. He might with equal justice have suggested that all who are responsible for or have committed murder at sea by the illicit use of the submarine should also be hanged, from the Kaiser and Von Tirpitz through the officials at the German Admiralty in the submarine division down to every individual submarine captain who has done these deeds against humanity and in contravention of international law.

It is imperatively necessary to take such drastic steps at the coming of peace in order to prevent this nefarious use of the submarine from becoming a precedent in future wars.

It is idle to contend that the submarine captains did but obey orders. Guilt is personal. It is beyond the power of any man to compel another to commit murder. These assassins should not be allowed to plead in defence that they only did what their superiors told them to do.

C. F. GOODRICH.

NAPANOE, April 27.

SENIORITY IN CONGRESS.

In the Presence of War It Has Utterly Failed the People.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is there no power in Congress by which the chairman of the committee and the floor leaders who are dealing with the questions arising in this war against Germany can be made the executors of the people's will?

Because some unprogressive community, or some community controlled by political intrigue, has chosen to ignore the right of seniority to be raised to a fetch to the embarrassment of the free and rapid development of our purpose?

Because some unprogressive community, or some community controlled by political intrigue, has chosen to ignore the right of seniority to be raised to a fetch to the embarrassment of the free and rapid development of our purpose?

Because some unprogressive community, or some community controlled by political intrigue, has chosen to ignore the right of seniority to be raised to a fetch to the embarrassment of the free and rapid development of our purpose?